STATEMENT MADE BY DOCTOR LEE

He Took Part in the Operation Friday Evening.

DETAILS DESCRIBED

From Today's New York Tribune.

President McKinley has received a more serious wound than was at first reported. He may recover, but the chances are evenly matched with the dangers. Judging from the bulletins of this afternoon stating that his temperature was 102 degrees, I should say that his condition was worse now than just after the operation. Nevertheless, no one can predict what will happen thus

This statement was made yesterday to a Tribune reporter by Dr. Edward Wallace Lee, who took part in the operation on the President on Friday, half an hour after the shooting. Dr. Lee left Buffalo on Friday night at 11:20 on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, and reached this city yesterday noon. He registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he explained in detail last night the operation on the President, and described the character of the wound inflicted by Czolgosz's bullet.

Dr. Lee was the medical director of the Omaha exposition in 1898, and, accordingly, was well known to the staff of physicians under Dr. R. E. Parke, the medical director of the Pan-American exposition. Dr. Lee's home is in St. Louis, and he nad visited the exposition at Buffalo, as he put it, merely as a sightseer.

In telling of how he came to be present at the operation, Dr. Lee said:

"I was wandering aimlessly along the Midway, and had reached that part of the concourse which is bounded on one side by the show 'Darkness and Dawn' and 'The Old Kentucky Home,' when some one ran up to me and said: 'President McKinley has been shot. They want you at the Emergency Hospital. Almost Stunned by the News.

"The news almost stunned me, but I did not realize its full purport until I had reached the hospital. There I found the President stretched out on the operating table. The clothes had been removed from the upper part of his body, disclosing the

"The first, which could not truly be called a wound, but was, in fact, more of a bruise, had been caused by the bullet grazing the flesh of the breast and leaving an angry red mark. The second bullet was seen to have penetrated into the abdomen, and had struck five and a half inches below the left nipple and one and a half inches to the left of the median line.

"Dr. Mann and Dr. Parke, two eminent surgeons of Buffalo, had been summoned, and all were anxiously awaiting their arrival. Dr. Mann arrived soon, but Dr. Parke, it was learned, was at Niagara Falls, and could not reach the scene for

"At that time there were present around the operating table Dr. P. M. Rixey, the President's personal physician; Dr. M. B. Mann and Dr. H. Mynter.

"As soon as I saw the President I was struck with his condition. There was a pallor in his face, and on examination it high. There was every indication that the man was dangerously wounded and that an immediate operation was imperative.

"There was a consultation of the physiclans as to whether it was expedient to wait longer for Dr. Parke or to begin at once. It was finally decided to go ahead with the operation. All the while I was greatly impressed with the President's fortitude. He wore a faint smile on his face. and yet all the while his expression indicated that he knew the seriousness of the wound, that it had been inflicted by a man who had planned to kill him, and that the ultimate success of the treatment was as yet problematical.

"Having decided to perform the operation, one of us said: "'Mr. President, your condition demands

" 'Gentlemen,' was the answer, uttered in

a low, quiet tone, as if spoken to some little child, 'I want you to do whatever in your judgment you think is necessary.' "That is the last thing he said at the hospital. We did not encourage him to was and the more free from excitement. the more likelihood of success would at-

tend the operation. Dr. Mann Takes Charge.

"Dr. Mann then took charge, and the flesh was cleaned by shaving and by antiseptic solutions. The President was then put under the influence of anaesthetics, which acted promptly and satisfactory. An incision was then made in the abdomen, through the aperture made by the bullet, about four and one-half inches long. Through this opening the stomach was drawn, and on examination it was found that the bullet had passed straight through this organ. As the President had had a hearty luncheon between 1 and 2 o'clock, the stomach was partly filled with undigested food. This had oozed through the holes in the stomach to a certain extent and had run down into the abdominal cavity. Since the abdomen is inclosed in a lining known as the peritoneum, this lining had also been perforated by the bullet.

"The bullet could not be found. Accordingly, the abdominal cavity was washed indulged in as to whether this plot has any clean with antiseptic solutions, and all possible care taken to destroy any infectious | President.

"The holes in the stomach were ugly ones, and the posterior hole was much more jagged and torn than the one in front ,through which the bullet passed archists had departed from Italy with an first. This I consider a most serious matter, although to be expected, since the bullet had spent some of its force by the time it had reached the further side of the stomach, and thus tore rather than pierced its way through.

"After repeated bathing of the wounded parts with antiseptic lotions the apertures in the stomach were sewed up with silk sutures, and the abdominal cut was sewed together with silkworm gut sutures.

"The external wound was then carefully dressed with an antiseptic bath, and a wide abdominal binding was applied. The body was then wrapped in sheets. around which blankets were folded, and the President was placed in the ambu-

Unconscious When Moved.

"The President was still unconscious when the operation was completed and the ambulance had been summoned to carry the wounded man to the home of President Milburn. This was fortunate, for it was much better for him to be carried away in the plot. When the effects of the two inan unconscious condition than for him to coming Italians were examined incriminatawaken and to be conscious of the jolting ing evidence was found and they were sub-

"I called at Mr. Milburn's house about 9 o'clock in the evening to learn of Mr. Mc- admission to this country, and the local Kinley's condition, and at that time I was police and secret service officials are entold that he was resting comfortably. I left Buffalo at 11:20 p.m., and had no Buffalo assassin to take the President's chance to learn further concerning his con- life.

PRESIDENT'SWOUNDS dition until I arrived here in New York about noon today." "From the bulletins that you have seen,"

> the President has improved since the opera-"I do not," was the answer. "What leads you to that opinion?" "The President's high temperature," was

condition." "It has been said that a crisis has been "There has been no crisis yet. Because

the reply. "I learn this afternoon that it

is 102. This would indicate a dangerous

of the character of the wound, the recovery or the decline is gradual. It will take time to determine what will be the ultimate results of the wound."

"Is there not danger of peritonitis?" where there is a perforation of the perioneum. This membrane lines the abdomithere are several reasons why I should fear peritonitis in the case of the President's

"What are your reasons, doctor?" Dr. Lee paused a minute before he

made an answer. Then he said: "In the first place, the contents of the stomach oozed out into the peritoneal cavity; secondly, the bullet carried with it a part of the President's clothing; third, the bullet is of lead, which is a poison of itself, and fourth, it was an anarchist's bullet, which may have been tainted with a special poison to insure death.'

The Course of the Bullet. "What was the course of the bullet?" "As far as could be determined, it went straight through the body."

"Where do you think it has lodged?" "Either in the muscles of the back, in which case it is not far below the shoulderblade, or it has dropped down into the abdominal cavity."

"Could it not have veered to the right sufficiently to have struck the vertebra?" "I do not believe so. The President showed no sign of paralysis, which he would have done if the spinal cord had been affected."

Here Dr. Lee stopped a moment, as if thinking of something important which he had almost forgotten. Then he said, suddenly: "I was thinking of President Garfield's

"The bullet was not found which caused his death, was it?" asked the reporter. "It was found, but only in a post-mortem examination. It had broken into the vertebra, and was discovered lodged against the spinal cord. In these days of surgery it would have been removed by an incision into the back. That was the advice of Dr. J. Marion Sims at the time, I believe, but the operation was considered too danger-

"Do you consider the inability to find the oullet as fatal?"

"I do not. It does not make so much difference now about the bullet. Men have been known to live for years with bullets in them. The bullet of Czolgosz has done the worst of its work already." No Crisis in Such a Case.

"Will not the crisis in the President's condition be reached soon?" "As I have said before, there is no crisis

Here Dr. Lee stopped for a moment, as if he dreaded to say it, and then he added: "Nevertheless, if the President's temper-

ature does ont go down during the next

forty-eight hours the outcome will be still more uncertain." Dr. Lee started last night for Buffalo, clination to give up the belief that a conwhere he expects to call at Mr. Milburn's federate preceded the prisoner in the rehome and learn of President McKinley's

o'clock for St. Louis. Dr. Edward Wallace Lee is a man of powerful physique, six feet in height, and sociates plotted the murder of President was found that his pulse was abnormally has bushy black hair and a mustache. He was for many years a physician and surgeon in Omaha, where he was also professor of surgery at the Creighton Medical College. In 1898 he was made the medical director of the Omaha exposition. He has made his home in St. Louis since 1899. There he is the consulting surgeon in the City and Women's Hospital.

> GREAT RECUPERATIVE POWERS. Commissioner Harris Extremely Hope

ful of the President's Recovery. Mr. A. L. Harris, a member of the industrial commission, was lieutenant governor of Ohio at the time President Mc-Kinley was governor of that state. The personal acquaintance with the President enjoyed by Mr. Harris caused the tragedy of Friday evening to be especially distressing to him. But Mr. Harris was today ex-

tremely hopeful that the President would "Mr. McKinley," he said today, "has unusual recuperative powers, and I feel sure he will have a better chance to recover talk, for we knew that the more quiet he from the effects of his wound than ninetynine men in a hundred. During the gubernatorial campaign in Ohio, which resulted in the election of Mr. McKinley as governor, he exhibited wonderful powers of endurance and recuperation. After a day of unusual fatigue he would be up and as fresh as if he had had no unusual tax on his powers of endurance, and this was accomplished with comparatively little sleep. He has a good constitution, and his habits have always been so regular that if any one could recover from the wound he has received he can do so. His calmness under exciting circumstances will assist in his restoration to health."

> ANARCHISTIC PLOT RECALLED. May Possibly Have Had Some Connec-

tion With Czolgosz's Crime. Apropos of the attempt to assassinate the President the local police recall an anarchistic plot which was revealed about a year ago, when two Italian reds were unearthed and deported. Some speculation is being connection with Czolgosz's assault upon the

In July, 1900, a cablegram was received

at the Department of State from Italy announcing that the authorities there had learned that two pronounced Italian analleged intention to assassinate the President. The statement was made that these two men had been selected by fellow anarchists to perform the deed. Chief Wilkie of the secret service and Major Sylvester, superintendent of the local police, were informed of the facts and steps were immediately taken to apprehend the two immigrants upon their arrival. Major Sylvester cabled for a description of the two men and was advised that their names were Maresca and Michael Guida. It was also ascertained that one was a stowaway and the other a fireman on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II, which was due to arrive August 15. Detective Frank Helan of Inspector Boardman's local staff was sent to New York with orders to board the incoming vessel in order to keep track of the movements of the men. In case they started to come to Washington he had orders to arrest them the moment they arrived here. After waiting for two days Helan, accompanied by Chief Hazen of the secret service, boarded the Kaiser

Wilhelm II and placed the suspects under arrest. Twelve other arrests were made in New York in the same connection, the subects all being accused of connection with sequently deported, together with the twelve other suspects. It is possible that some of these men may have since regained

EXAMINATION OF CZOLGOSZ

asked the Tribune reporter, "do you think STILL INSISTS THAT HE WAS ALONE IN CRIME.

> Illustrates to Police the Manner of the Shooting-Searching for Confederates.

A press dispatch from Buffalo last night

Leon Czolgosz, the self-avowed disciple of Emma Goldman, and the other radical anarchist leaders, who shot President Mc-Kinley, insists that he alone is responsible for his crime. He says that he talked the "There is always danger of peritonitis matter over in advance in a general way with his friends, but that he was not advised by them, and that there was no plot nal cavity, but its perforation does not nec- or conspiracy to take the life of the Presessarily imply peritonitis, which is simply ident in which any one else had a part. inflammation of this tissue. Nevertheless, He declined to furnish the names of the men with whom he discussed the crime of Friday, but the police believe they will yet learn them, and that when they do they will have exposed the anarchistic plot of which they are confident the prisoner

was the final agent of murder. Czolgosz submitted to six hours of examination and questioning at the hands of the police officials today, and was tired out when they led him back to his cell and locked him up for the night. The long examination of the prisoner was fruitless save in so far as his own individual fate is concerned, for while he told nothing that would implicate any one else in his crime, he went over the scene at the Temple of Music when he shot the President again and again, completing a confession as ample as the law ever exacted.

Illustrates Crime. He even went to the extent of illustrating to the officers the manner in which he shot the President, and told with manifest pride how he deceived the President and his protectors with the bandaged hand that held

When he was first brought before Superintendent of Police Bull and District Attorney Penney he was not disposed to talk very freely, and when a question was put to him took ample time to weigh his answers deliberately. He mixed with his answers some of the philosophy of the desperate political sect to which he belongs, and seemed to be posing. Later his tongue loosened somewhat, and by the close of the afternoon he talked freely. The admission that he had discussed the crime in advance with friends was finally drawn from him, but there he stopped and could not be moved. He was in the hands of a group of shrewd examiners, and they set trap upon trap to snare him, but the effort to break end when he comes to a true appreciation opinion, therefore, in Cleveland, is that the and said that he had merely done his duty as he saw it.

Looking for Confederates. In addition to the examination to which

the prisoner was subjected, city and federal detectives spent the day in scouring the city for some trace of possible confederates. They took up the trail of the prisoner from pleted an outline of his movements up to the commission of the crime.

They did not succeed in connecting him with any of the socialists who make their home here, and by nightfall had about abandoned the theory that he was assisted by any one here. They also showed an inception line leading up to the President, condition. He plans to leave Buffalo at 2 but work along that line had not been abandoned. The general theory now held by the detectives is that a circle of Czolgosz's as-McKinley, and that he was picked by lot or induced by persuasion to carry out the conspiracy. They say that he lacks the shrewdness to have planned and executed

the crime as he aid. The police said tonight that they had made no other arrests and that they had none in contemplation. It is evident that they have not made much progress toward the establishment of their theory with material evidence, and that their chief reliance at present is on a confession from the prisoner. Czolgosz's trail has been taken up at Cleveland, and it is expected that the inquiry there will let in some valuable light as to his companions and possible fellow conspirators.

Prisoner Kept Secluded.

The prisoner was kept secluded today, and as a result of a suggestion from Secretary of War Root, the police inquiry will be made as secretly as possible. No one is permitted to see the prisoner other than his immediate custodians, and his confessions. taken down in writing, will not be made public for the present at least. The prisoner has not retained counsel, and when he said he did not desire a lawyer to de- the instant quiet was restored. fend him. The police said that when he

got over the idea that he was a great hero among his fellow anarchists he would very likely resort to the usual means to avoid punishment for his crime, whatever time shows it to be. No one who ever knew him made application to see him today. and no word came to him from his relatives. He had a couple of dollars when arrested, and today asked that it be expended in the purchase of a new shirt. His request was granted, and he spent some time in rearranging his dress. The police made found nothing that would throw any light

Surprise to Those Who Knew Him. A Cleveland, Ohio, dispatch says:

Perhaps to no one else is the would-be assassin of the President more a surprise than those who know the reckless young man in Cleveland and vicinity. Leon Czolgosz, during his half dozen years or more residence in the far southeast end of this city, and largely inhabited by people of his nationality, cannot understand how he ever plucked up the necessary nerve to do

his daring deed. The unhappy inmate of a home from which his mother had been taken by death. he never got along very well with his father's second wife, and acted more or less the stubborn boy in his relations with her. During this time his father lived on a farm with his large family of seven boys and two girls. Leon was not active in farm work, seeming not to care for the

drudgery incident to the life. Shortly after coming to this city, fifteen years ago, Leon's father started a saloon. in the rear of which was a small building used as a rendezvous and meeting place for a dozen or fifteen men, who called themselves anarchists. Leon was too young to be a member of that gang, but he was a great listener to the harrangues that these men indulged in, and they probably had some effect on his youthful mind.

Leon worked in a rolling mill for several years, but the work was too hard for him and he left to go on his father's farm. Became an Idler.

Lung trouble developed and this soon incapacitated him from doing the severe work more or less of an idler. His health never regained robust condition. His effeminacy was the cause of more or less comment among his acquaintances, Leon making his companions largely among children, with whom he spent a greater part of his time, acting as they acted and being shy at the approach of older persons. His health was thought to be such as to forbid his working Jones Mercantile Company and the Sauer

could not bear to be dependent upon the THEPROVINCEOF PAMPANGA efforts of the other members of his family, all of whom were hard workers. Consequently he left home and became a wanderer. The last definite information from him was a letter received from West Seneca. N. Y., written on the 15th of July. That letter was written to the secretary of a fraternal society in Cleveland, and was for the purpose of paying his monthly assessment. So far as his folks and friends know he has been nowhere else than in West

Seneca since that date. The idea of a plot being hatched in this city to kill the President is not given serious thought by the police, nor by those who have known Czolgosz for the past ten years. They regard his desperate deed as the result of a sudden inspiration to do comething to attract public notice, and perhaps having been inspired by what he had heard at various times during his younger years. Czolgosz was looked upon as being a harmless fellow by those who knew him

Childish and Simple. Among his own brothers and sisters he

was considered "strange," and a sister-inlaw not long ago commented upon his childish conduct. He has a brother, Jacob, who was in-

navy yard a couple of years ago and who has since been retired on pension. His recent letters to his family indicated nothing unusual in his line of thought. Recently the farm which his father owned a few miles southeast of this city was sold

and Leon's share of the proceeds are still

be claimed by the son. Leon had no amusements common to persons of his years, contenting himself with playing with the children of the neighborhood, and so constant was this practice that a sister-in-law asked her husband. "What is the matter with Leon? He plays with no one but children, and he acts like

Because of his childish conduct his parents paid less attention to him than would otherwise have been the case, and Leon, being of a sensitive temperament, probably felt it deeply.

Portraits of the assailant, printed today, show a young man with a bright-looking face, almost innocent in its expression. His features are not unordinary in contour, and he would pass as a good-looking young man. He is smooth shaven, and his face is so boyish in appearance that it may hardly have the need of a razor. His eyes are large and bright looking; his nose and mouth regular in form, and his hair is plentiful and nicely combed back in a semipompadour style. He wears a white shirt and collar and black bow tie. From his portrait he is about the last individual that one would pick to be the would-be assassin him down failed. The police say that in the of the chief magistrate. The concensus of of his position he will break down and fully shooting of President McKinley by this confess. In reviewing his confession he young man is not the result of a premedimade open avowal of his belief in anarchy. tated plot of which he was a part, but rather the sudden inspiration of a not over strong mind that may have been influenced by the urging of more desperate men who, seeing Leon's apparently easy manner, used him as an instrument in a deed that has shocked the civilized world.

Czolgosz still continues to eat well and sleep well, and seems absolutely indifferent the day of his arrival and partially com- to his fate. He makes no inquiries as to the condition of the President, and apparently cares nothing at all as to the outcome of his injuries.

SPEAKER WAS DISAPPROVED.

Objectionable References to the President's Shooting Arouses a Furore.

Something of a sensation was created at dinner given by the workingmen's committee of one hundred at New York last night. The dinner was given in honor of Henry George, and prominent socialists were present. In reporting the dinner, the New York Times of today says:

Speeches that aroused the mingled approval and dissent of the audience were made by the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati, who was introduced as one of the promising young church orators of the west, and by John Brooks Leavitt.

The subject of Mr. Bigelow's address was the philosophy of Henry George, and when he asked the question: "How can we make life inviolate?" not a

soul was there in the audience but knew to what the reference was made. Then came the speaker's answer to his own query: "By cultivating in the community a sacredness for life not only in the White House, but also in the mines and the mills." There was a moment's silence. It was broken by the exclamation of one voice: "For shame!" The voice was instantly stifled by an up-

roar of approval such as is seldom accorded to a speaker. Men and women arose, and there was yelling and cheering at the implied thrust which did not cease for many minutes. But there was another bomb to the subject was mentioned to him today be thrown to the eager crowd, and it came

"We want human sympathy with the President's wife," said the clergyman, "but just as quick as we want it with the woman who sits in the ashes of her home, or with the Filipino mother who sits in the ashes of her hut weeping over her slain

Again the voice of protest arose in the rear of the room as the clergyman implied that the attack on the President had come to him as a just retribution, but once more the mob went wild with delight and shouted and cheered and yelled as it climbed on another search of his room and effects, but | chairs and waved napkins. When the clergyman finally resumed his seat there were cries of "Bigelow! Bigelow!"

> While the reporters were taking down the speech of Mr. Bigelow, John Brooks Leavitt, who had been told that he would be at the end of the list of speakers and would therefore not finish his address on 'Labor and the Judiciary" in time to get it into the newspapers, sent the following to the press table as his contribution to lar ambitions, wrought much ill to Spain," the injured chief executive:

> "We meet tonight in the shadow of a as being a brutal outrage. great crime by an anarchist, abhorrent to The Imparcial observes: "It would be Il law-abiding citizens, but the custom some of our judges in granting illegal injunctions will do more to bring about anarchy than any violence of an anarchist." dinner, but hardly more than 200 responded to fill the seats in the pavilion.

Efforts Made in Congress. Strong efforts have been made to induce Congress to enact laws excluding anarchists from coming to the United States, but thus far without success. Probably the strongest movement in that direction was made when Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania was a member of the House of Representatives. A measure advocated by him specifically excluded anarchists as such, and provided various safeguards for identifying them. The measure was vigorously opposed, some of the most prominent men in Congress identifying themselves with the opposition. on the ground that the term "anarchist" was a general characterization. It was urged that it would be a dangerous precedent to prosecute er punish a man for supporting a theory, or having a certain opinof agricultural life, and he finally became | lon, without proof that he had committed an actual crime. This and other technical objections led to the failure of the meas-

Serious Fire at Denver. DENVER, Col., September 8.-Fire last night destroyed the buildings at 1825 to 1837 Market street, with their contents. hard, and, being of a sensitive nature, he Manufacturing Company. Loss, \$100,000.

IT IS NEARLY TWICE THE SIZE OF RHODE ISLAND.

Extensive Agricultural Products-Varied Manufacturing Interests-Civil Government a Success.

From official material compiled in the

division of insular affairs of the War Department, a statement has been prepared concerning the province of Pampanga. Under the provincial organization act, Pampanga was created a local political jurisdiction in February last, under the general authority of the Philippine commission. It is one of the most important of the provinces in population, industry and trade. The province contains 1,413,700 acres, which makes it nearly twice the size of the state of Rhode Island, and within 150 square miles of the area of the state of Delaware. The country has every variety of surface, being mountainous in the western part and nearly level in the center and south. The temperature is cool and dejured by an explosion at the Sandy Hook | lightful.

All the towns of the interior are within wagon road or trail communication with the capital, which is Bacolor, and thence to Manila, which is but thirty-five miles distant. The rivers are also navigable and or

them is carried on a large trade in native products with Manila. The Manila and retained by the father waiting for them to Dagupan railroad crosses the province from southeast to northwest and brings many of its prnicipal towns in communication with Manila bay, and the Gulf of Lingayen, an arm of the China sea. The railroad is paralleled by a telegraph line. The population number 223,922, six times

as large as the state of Nevada, nearly three times as great as Wyoming, and considerably larger than Arizona, Idaho, Delaware or New Mexico. The inhabitants are the race from whom the province takes its name Pampanga. In the mountains are a few Negritos, a remnant of the aboriginal race of Luzon. This population is distributed among twenty-five towns, 328 villages and 297 rural districts.

The Cities in the Province. The capital, Bacolor, on the Betis river, not far from the head of the Pampanga delta, is a town of 17,100 inhabitants. It is well built, has a fine courthouse and a monument to the memory of Anda y Salazar, governor general of the island in 1762-4, 1776. Arayat, in the northeastern part, has a population of 14,000; Candaba, near the western margin of the swamp of that name, 14,000; Lubao, on the delta, 14,000; Macabebe, on the Rio Grande Pampanga, near one of its outlets, 14,000; San Fernando, the shipping port of Bacolor, 14,000. There are twelve other towns with a population ex-

ceeding 5,000. The agricultural products of the province are quite extensive, the staples being rice, sugar, tobacco, cotton, corn, sweet potacrops is estimated at \$1,210,000. The annual value of forest products is \$182,380. The fishing interests are also becoming very extensive. In addition to the large occupation of the inhabitants in agriculture, grazing and fisheries, there is a considerable development of mechanical industry. At the time of the outbreak of the Spanish war there were 12,577 looms in operation and 654 sugar mi.ls, 445 being hand-power, 177 steam and the rest hydraulic. There were 365 stone mills, 15 carriage shops, besides pottery factories, carpenter shops, tool shops, belt factories, etc. A large manufacture of sacks for commercial packing and sleeping mats is carried on.

Civil Government Successful. Under the military organization in 1900, after the general campaign for the suppression of the rebellion, the department of northern Luzon was created on May 4, 1900. under command of Maj. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. V. Brig. Gen. Fred. D. Grant was assigned to the command of its fifth district. Subsequent operations took place against the bands of outlaws which had taken refuge in the mountains, and resulted in breaking up further serious opposition to United States authority. The local civil government is meeting with great success. The inhabitants are

beginning to realize the advantages of stable government, and, as a consequence, great advancement is being made in every branch of industry.

PREDICTED McKINLEY'S DEATH. A Kansas City Man Heard Maggio's

Declaration. James F. McDonald of Kansas City has confirmed the statement that Antonio Magglo, an Italian, a year ago predicted that President McKinley would be killed by anarchists. Maggio, who was a barber and a cornet player by turns, lived at different times in Kansas City and Leavenworth. While in Kansas City a year ago he ran a barber shop, and his shop was a meeting place for anarchists. Mr. McDonald, secretary of the traders' exchange at that time, had a place of business next to Maggio's shop. They became acquainted, and one day, in a burst of confidence, Maggio

said to McDonald: "The republic is good, socialism is better, but anarchy is the acme of them all. President McKinley will soon be killed. He represents government and oppression, and must go the way of the others."

A Wichita man who knew Maggio at that time yesterday stated that Maggio made the declaration to him, adding that the order to assassinate the President had been sent out by an anarchist society at Rome. Italy.

Maggio's brother, who lives in Leavenworth, claims not to know the present whereabouts of Maggio.

FEELING IN SPAIN.

Newspapers at Madrid Condemn the Great Outrage. MADRID, September 8.-The newspapers

here comment briefly upon the attempted assassination of President McKinley, and none of them fail to remember that it was under his administration that the war with Spain took place. The Globo, ministerialist, says: "President McKinley, yielding to popu-

but the paper condemns what it describes

sonality of the President, and still more so on his policy, but the day is perhaps not far distant when the United States Fully 500 covers had been laid for the will see in him the primary cause of the decadence of the North American repub-

> "irrespective of the injury done to Spain" by President McKinley. The Correspondencia says: "If the Monroe doctrine-did not already exist there would be the McKinley doctrine. His ad-

The Liberal protests against the crime,

ministration has been disastrous to Spain. The new imperialist policy of the United States will not die with President McKinley, for imperialism is an idea rooted in the minds of the American people." THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Authentic Version of What He Said When Shot.

BUFFALO, September 8 .- On many ma-

terial points, and particularly the utter-

ances of the President after he was shot,

speech was a reference to his wife, "I trust

the witnesses of Friday's tragedy at the Temple of Music fall to agree. The action of the tragedy was very fast, and its commission was followed by a scene of confusion in which it was difficult to either see or hear with accuracy, however close one stood to the President and his assailant. It is now conceded that the President did not say, "May God forgive him." after he was shot, and agreed that his first audible

KING EDWARD ANXIOUS.

He Asks to Be Kept Informed of the President's Condition. LONDON, September 8.-King Edward

has directed the British charge d' affaires at Washington to express "his majesty's deepest sympathy at this dastardly attempt and to inquire after President Mc-Kinley's condition."

This message has also been communicated to the United States embassy here. Lord Lansdowne sent a similar message to the United States government in behalf of the British government, and King Edward has telegraphed a direct, personal message to President McKinley. The following is the text of King Edward's message to the foreign office: KIEL, September 7.

"Please send at once to the American embassy to offer my deepest sympathy at the dastardly attempt on the President's life. I have telegraphed direct. Please keep me informed of his condition." Ambassador Choate has wired King Edward as follows:

"I have been much touched by your majesty's kind message of deepest sympathy at the dastardly attempt upon the President's life and will keep your majesty advised of his condition. The latest accounts are favorable. CHOATE." Lord Roberts sent the following message

to United States Ambassador Choate: "Please convey to President and Mrs. McKinley, on behalf of myself and the British army, our profound regret at what has occurred, and our earnest hope that the President's valuable life may be ROBERTS." spared.

DENUNCIATION IN GERMANY. One Feeling Expressed in the Berlin

Newspapers. BERLIN, September 8.-All the evening papers make sympathetic comments on the attack on President McKinley. The

Neueste Nachrichten says: "The whole civilized world receives the news of this anarchist crime with the deepest execration. With this general indignation is united sympathy for the ruler of the great republic, who, in the course of his administration has given numerous proofs of his friendly sentiments toward Germany."

The National Zeitung denounces the deed and adds:

"The sympathy of the civilized world goes toward the dangerously wounded President of the United States, and in this great commonwealth it will everywhere be profound and sincere."

The North German Gazette, semi-official "The execrable attempt fills Germans

with sincere sympathy for the sorrow of the friendly American people. May medical skill preserve the revered head of the great republic, and save American history from the stain of another presidential assassination." "We, in Germany, cherish the heartlest

wish that the life of the ruler of a friendly nation, linked to us by so many ties, will be preserved." The Vossische Zeitung extols President McKinley in a long editorial, which con-

cludes as follows: "He is the right man in the right place and the Americans can be congratulated if he recovers."

zens of all states will unite with us in hoping that the physicians will save the President's life." A special dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger

from Koenigsberg says: "The news reached the emperor last night. He looked very serious when riding to the parade."

The paper adds that his majesty imme diately cabled an expression of his sympathy and hope for the President's recovery. ---

ST. PETERSBURG SHOCKED. All Russian Statesmen Moved and

Grieved. ST. PETERSBURG, September 8.-The attempt on the life of President McKinley has profoundly shocked the Russian official world, which thoroughly appreciates President McKinley's statesmanship.

Prince Obolensky, representative of Count Lamsdorff, the foreign minister, during the latter's absence: "All the Russian statesmen are deeply noved and grieved by the attempt to assassinate President McKinley. Count Lamsdorff, who is with the emperor, will no doubt transmit the official condolences of the Russian government and an expression

Similar expressions of grief were heard n the other ministries. M. De Witte, the finance minister, wired message of sympathy over his own signa-

The United States ambassador, Charle-

of sympathy on the part of the emperor."

magne Tower, said: "It is not only a calamity to the American people, but to the whole civilized world because it is an attack upon the life of one of the most fair-minded, upright and patriotic men of our day. I consider it one of the most painful incidents of modern times. am sure America will have the sincere sympathy of all nations."

FAMILY'S STRANGE ACTIONS.

Peculiar Conduct of People at Isaak's Chicago Home. CHICAGO, September 7.-Strange stories are told by the neighbors of the Isaak famfly, in Carroll avenue, of the departure of two men from the house at 515 Carroll ave-

nue on Tuesday morning. It is claimed that

two men came out of the house and bade

two women farewell on the front steps, the women throwing their arms around the men's necks and crying when they separated. The scene attracted considerable attention, and one witness who was walking along the other side of the street stopped until the men had left the women, who, weeping, returned to the house. At the

house, and that the place was a headquarters of the anarchists. On top of the story of that strange leavetaking comes a story to the effect that an express wagon called at the Isaak house between 6 and 7 o'clock on the evening of the same day, and that a trunk was taken from the house and hauled away. Whether there is any connection between the departure of the two men and the call of the ex-

Emma Goldman frequently visited the

SENATOR LODGE AGHAST.

press wagon has not been established.

Seems Incredible That President Should Be Chosen for Sacrifice. A dispatch from Paris to The Star says: Senator Lodge of Massachusetts arrived in Paris yesterday evening from a trip to Russia and Germany. He heard the news this morning, and said:

"I am aghast. It seems incredible that he, the representative of a free country, and himself so deservedly popular, should be chosen for the sacrifice by these anarchist fiends. I agree with General Porter that our President should be surrounded with greater protection, and the severity of the laws against anarchists should be in-

Arrival of Medical Director Gihon. NEW YORK, September 8 .- Among the ngers who arrived today by steamer Mrs. McKinley will not be informed of this; at least I nope it will not be exaggerated."

Staatendam, from Rotterdam, was Dr. Albert L. Gihon, medical director of the United States navy. VESSELS WRECKED

WENT ASHORE OF BEACH NEAR PORT HURON.

Masters Lost Their Bearings 'in the Dense Smoke From the Forest Fires.

PORT HURON, Mich., September 8 .-After one of the roughest nights ever known on Lake Huron, made worse by a heavy pall of smoke that overhung the water, six vessels are wrecked on the beach, three miles north of here. The crews of four of them were rescued by the life-saving crew during the night, thirtyeight persons all told, and the crews of the

other two are still on their vessels, but in

no danger. Several other craft were in

grave danger during the night, but were

extricated this morning. The wrecked

craft are the Wawatam and consort,

Whaleback 102, Pauley and consort, Am-

aranth, barge Paige and tug Sarnia. In the

The lake was lashed into giant waves by

smoke and gale their masters lost their bearings and went ashore, thinking they were headed for the harbor. As though the gale which blew last night were not enough, great clouds of smoke from the forest fires north of here obscured every buoy and light from view.

the wind. The Wawatam and consort were the first to go ashore, and it is thought that both will be almost total losses, as they are so high on the beach that it is impossible to reach them with wrecking outfits. Their crews remained aboard. The life saving crew from here took their apparatus to the scene when the wrecks were reported, and they were soon needed for the crews of the other vessels which went ashore in more dangerous places and were in danger of breaking up. Trip after trip was made to the various craft until all the sailors were safe

night, and the tug Sarnia is going to pieces. The barge Paige is also in bad shape. The Canadian steamer Rosemont and barges Winnipeg and Selkirk had narrow escapes. The sea is still very heavy, and it is

The Amaranth broke in two during the

impossible to estimate what the loss will

STORM AT CHICAGO. Gales Too High for Lake Steamers to

Venture Out. CHICAGO, September 8 .- A thirty-sixmile-an-hour wind storm swept over Chicago yesterday afternoon and last night. The district over which the high winds swept is confined to the lower ends of the

During the day the smoke that came

down from the northwest was so thick off

Chicago harbor that vessels could not be seen from the life-saving station until they were coming into the river. A number ran back after being far down the lake. The City of Chicago, which left at 2 o'clock for St. Joseph, turned when within

sight of that place, on account of the heavy seas, and reached here seven hours after it had left port, with the passengers still aboard. The Minerva, Charlevoix, Saugatuck and Siberia also ran back.

PENALTY SHOULD BE DEATH.

Col. Herrick on Attempts Against the President's Life. CLEVELAND, September 8 .- Colonel My-The Post says: "We know that the citiron T. Herrick, one of the President's most intimate friends, arrived here early today from Buffalo, having left the Milburn resi-

> dence about midnight. "When I left Buffalo the physicians felt greatly encouraged, and all had strong hopes that the President would pull through," he said to the Associated Press

correspondent today. Referring to the assassin and the anarch-

ists, Mr. Herrick said: "In view of the general feeling aroused among the people of the country against the anarchists as a result of the shooting of President McKinley, it seems to me that the time is most opportune to demand a change in the laws so that any attempt on the life of the chief executive may be punished by death. There is a strong sentiment in favor of Congress taking action

during the coming session in reference to The correspondent of the Associated Press nere received the following statement from "I was told in Buffalo that if President McKinley recovers, his assailant probably cannot be punished by more than seven years' imprisonment under the laws of New York. To me this seems a condition that should be remedied by national legislation at the earliest possible moment. Once in four years the people of this country elect a President, and he immediately becomes a target for every cheap crank looking for notoriety in the country. In my opinion, every anarchist in the United States should

> fined just as are lunatics or other danger-Continuing, Mr. Herrick said that it was due to the authorities of Buffalo to say that they had taken every possible precaution to avoid an attack on the President. and that no fault whatever could be attached to the officials as a result of the

be hunted down like a mad dog and con-

shooting. Mr. Herrick will return to Buf-

CANADA'S REGRETS. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Dispatch of Condolences From Ottawa

OTTAWA, Ont., September 8 .- Sir Wil-

frid Laurier has sent the following telegram to Lord Pauncefote, British ambassador at Washington, D. C .: OTTAWA, September 7, 1901. Lord Pauncefote, British Ambassadon,

Washington, D. C.: I have the command of his excellency the governor general to ask your lordship to convey to Mr. Hay, the Secretary of State, the expression of the sense of the horror with which the government and the people of Canada have learned of the flendish attempt upon the life of the President of the United States, and the deep sympathy which they feel in the distress of the American nation and Mr. McKinley's family. They fervently hope and pray that it may please Providence to foil the hand of the assassin and to preserve a life held in such high reverence, not only by the people of the United States, but by all other nations,

and particularly by the people of the dominion of Canada. WILFRID LAURIER, Prime Minister.

Speaker Henderson's Feelings. PARIS. September 8 .- Speaker David B.

(Signed)

Henderson of the United States House of Representatives, has left Paris to embark on the American line steamer St. Paul for New York, accompanied by United States Representative Frederick H. Gillette. Mr. Henderson was terribly concerned over the attempt upon the life of his friend, President McKinley. He was telegraphed at Cherbourg the latest bulletin from Buffalo and asked if he wished to send a message to the United States. The following reply was received: "The bullets that hit the President hit every good heart at home and abroad. God grant his recovery. "D. B. HENDERSON."

Pistol Bought Tuesday Probably.

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 8.-A member of the firm of Walbridge & Co., it is said, has identified the box in which the revolver with which Czolgosz shot President McKinley as having the price mark of that firm. It is supposed the weapon was sold Tuesday last. It is not known whether it was personally purchased by Czolgosa Only the empty box was found in Czolgosz's